(MCENING, EVENING AND SUNDAY) By THE WASHINGTON TIMES Co. DUTCHINS BUILDING KORTHEAST CORNER TENTH AND D STS

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Monthly, by Carrier-

BY MAIL POSTAGE PREPAID Morning, Evening and Sunday Morning and Sunday35e WASHINGTON, SATURDAY, MARCH 20.

Fight the Devil with Fire.

In two or three instances we find that provincial Democratic papers, or journals which so atmounce themselves, are suggesting the policy of "complacency" to the representatives of their districts in Congress in relation to the Republican tariff measure. Such asivice could only be the result of ignorance; of an utter absence of the knowledge common to all intelligent Democrats, that the lungley bill, if enacted into law. will be found almost as destructive to the interests of the people, and nearly as effective as an instrument in the hands of the oppress of for their enslavement, as was the demonstruction of silver.

Tory ministry, and sweep it out of Already there has been too much Republican confidence that conscientious Demo-At the outset of his address Mr. Gladstone takes prompt occasion to dispose crats, silver Republicans, and Populists especially in the Senate, night be induced of that hypocritical syndicate, powerful to be down and lick the feet that crust only for evil the so-called European con cert, to the discord in which he attributes them, to be altogether pleasant in contemplation. We fully believe that this conthe present condition of affairs. In anfidence has been without just basis; but the other place he subjects it to keen and withering analysis, showing tow it operfact that it has existed, and still exists, car ates in each country committed to it, to ries a lesson and a warning to every oppodestroy the normal effectiveness of any pent of the gold, trust and monopoly alli ance, in either house of the Congress. national opinion upon the policy or program of the state Thus, in Great Britain, But for this confidence, which, if it

has any ground, must rest upon a hypothesis. of Democratic and other opposition insansty or treachery, we do not believe that the trusts and monopolies would have appeared as fiagrantly and impudently in the provisions of the bill as originally framed. Evidently, that confidence has not abouted, for Republican trust representatives are having it amended right and left in the direction of more tariff

A halt must be called, and Democratic opposition, at least, organized and armed for a struggle to the death. It will not do to assume that the passage of the proposed tall is a matter to be regarded with equanimetr, upon the theory that it must antagonize the country, and that relief and a Democratic House of Representatives would naturally and inevitably follow in 1898 No such thing is certain, or even probable, if the trusts and monopolies now

In the latter event we are much more likely to see another House full of the representatives of beneficiaries under this measure. We are told by Republicans that this is a revenue bill. They tell the truth corporate and party revenue sufficient to buy the next and all future elections. no matter what the cost may be, or how much popular opposition may have to be

The Dangley bill would force every man, woman and child in the United States to contribute to that definite and conscious purpose of the influences active in this tariff conspiracy. The millions that would roll into the coffers of the petted and organizations would be divided liberally with the power that assared theirs. Mills, shops, mines, factories and public works would be shut down just before election day and operatives informed, as they were last November, that after that time there would be work for them, but only in case of a Republican victory. A hundred thousand railway employes could be coerced as well in 1898 as they were in 1896. Another hundred thousand, or five times that number, of debtors could be bullied by banks, trust companies, or the like, holding mortgages or other papers over their heads; and a million, two million, or any necessary number of foreign voters could be "educated" just as they were last year.

No matter what may be the result of such tariff legislation upon the interests or pointons of the native citizenship of Amerles this littleley bill would place it in the power of the gold syndicate, allied with the great robber trusts, to spend twentyfive or thirty millions to carry a national election, if the necessity demanded it. With such management and methods as the Republican party displayed in the late Prestfiential campaign, it could and would be parried. The only thing that could prevent It would be a miracle.

We are not looking for miracles. We are looking for faithul, fearless Democrate and others who will fight, even against fearful odds, and die fighting, before they will see the toiling people bound hand and foot and Seemed to the borrors of a perpetual ecomonic and political slavery.

Opposed to the British Treaty. The fact that there is some intelligent and fairly organized opinion among the seople opposed to ratification of the British arbitration treaty finds occasional manifestation, notwithstanding strenuou efforts, backed by powerful foreign and money interests, to make the contrary appear, or to suppress the sentiment itself wherever that is practicable.

A large and enthusiastic anti-arbitration meeting was held on Thursday evening, at the Cooper Union, in New York city, for the immediate purpose of protest against the ratification of the pending made by leading metropolitan public men and citizens. Resolutions were adopted genunciatory of the measure, and calling apon the President to demand from England "pledges of good faith as a friend of peace, by the cessation of warlike preparations in Canada, the West Indies and sissewhere, which plainly contemplate the possibility of war with the United States."

The resolution quoted from is full of good sense and appreciation of uncomfortable facts. If acted upon by this Governtreaty by the Schute. Addresses were

with earnestness and spirit, the country would be better pleased than it could be with the passage of several arbitration treaties.

appearance, it may readily be believed

that now it will not be one of roses.

Indeed, the tide has been rising so for

days that it may not have needed greater

impetus than the Gladstone letter will

furnish to break over the heads of the

it nullifies constitutional government in

all concerns of foreign rolley, presenting

to the nation in its stead the autocracy of

a cabinet irresponsible to any power save

that of the five other cabinets, represent-

ing as many sovereigns, armies and navies

behind it. This is a stern truth and a

terrible indictment of the course of Lord

Salisbury in pursuing a policy opposed to

the honor of his country and obnoxious

to the dictates of humanity, at the beck

and call of a disgraceful and disgraced

concert." The great Liberal proceeds

to review the antecedents of the present

troubles, starting with the Armenian mas-

own cars, in Constantinople Uself, what hetrorgans were too dull to see and hear.

Mr. Gindstone refers to the horrors of

the succeeding massacre of Armenians in

Constantinople, under the eyes of all the

"concert" ambassadors, as an evidence of

the sultan's contemptaous indifferences to

their presence or ability to interfere with

his deliberate atrocities. He reminds

Great Britain that the "concert" which ex-

isted in 1880 worked in a different manner

because it was made to. Then Mr. Glad-

Czar Alexander II sat on the Russian

throne. The "Great Assassin" was at his

old tricks, and refusing to carry out his

engagements to the Congress of Berlin

(1878) to grant reforms, and to cede cer

tain territory to Montenegro and to Greece

The "concert" joined in a show of force

on the Albanian and Montenegrin coasts,

but most of the powers were quite unwill-

ing to extend the movement beyond that

condition: so England and Russia quietly

arranged a separate plan to seize an im-

portant piece of Turkish territory, without

troubling the others about it. As soon

as Abdul Hamid saw the drift of this in-

tention he promptly gave Montenegro the

agreed extension of territory and sur-

rendered Thessaly to Greece, and that

The aged ex-premier scouts the sacred

ness of the "concert," or of the "integrity

of the Ottoman empire," expressions which

European politicians have been dinning

into the ears of the nations for the past

two years. He declares that the principle

once involved in supporting the "integrity

of the Ottoman empire" long ago disap-

peared. Once it was believed that if Tur-

key could be guaranteed from Russian

menace it would take its place among the

civilized states of Europe, develop its

splendid agricultural and other material

resources and become like its Christian

peighbors. The results of the Crimean

war afforded it the opportunity. For more

than twenty years the Turks were exempt

from troubles from without; but the only

civilized thing they succeeded in evolv-

ing was a vast debt and the ultimate

swindling of their creditors. If anything,

they were more detestable and atrocious

in their oppressions and persecutions at

the end of the period than at its begin

ning. With that experiment the justice

of further support, consideration or tol-

eration of the Turk by civilized Europe went

out of being; but the fiction of a common

interest in maintaining Turkish barbar

ism on the continent is kept up. To the

truculent Wilhelm and the autocratic Nich-

olas Mr. Gladstone pays his respects and

observes that "it is time to speak with

freedom:"

was the end of the episode.

sacres. He writes:

By against freedom. But why are we to have our government planed to their aprons? The sense of this nation is for them non-existent, and the German emperor wouldne wen within mistimats should he deign to say to us. Turkey I klow, and the comeert i know, but who are ye?

At the heels of this concert we have plouded patiently for two years, and what has it done for us—done for us, not in promoting justice and humanity, for that question has long ago been answered, but in securing peace. I affirm that, with all its pretension and its power, it has worsened and not bettered the situation. When we pointed to the treaty obligations and treaty rights which solemnly and separately bound us to stop the Armenium massacres, we were threatened, by the credulity of some and the hypocrasy of others, with a European war as a certain consequence of any corrorse measure, however distincted the winch we hight adopt for checking crimes sufficient to make the stones cryout.

Without hesitation or qualification, Mr. The Grand Old Man for Greece. Next to the occurrence of a sanguinary buttle or the declaration of a general European war, nothing in connection with the Eastern question could have produced a greater sensation in England and on the continent than the publication of an address on and a review of the present situation, sent to the Duke of Westminster by Mr. Gladstone. In it the venerable Without hesitation or qualification, Mr. English statesman tells truths, unmarks Gladstone glarifies Greece for the stand she policies and denounces potentates and has taken in supporting the cause of her cablacts in thunder tones and with the Greek brethren in Crete. He writes:

force of thunderbolts. It is a broad, scholarly, statesman-like and noble docu ment. It will be hailed by the friends of liberty and humantly in Great Britain and everywhere as the gospet of a new crusade against the bloodthirsty power of

Greek brethren in Crete. He writes:

A new actor, governed by a new-temper, has appeared upon the stage; not one equipped with powerful fleets, large armies and boundless treasuries, supplied by uncounted in the list of European states, such denly takes its place midway in the conflict between Turkey and its Cretan insurgents. But it is a power representing the race that had fought the lattles of Thermoppiae and Salamis and had hurled back the hordes of Asia from European shores. In the heroic age of Greece, as Homer tells us, there was a champion who was small of stature, but full of fight, leading the product of the country to the conflict of the country to the country of the country o the "unspeakable Turk," and it will lash the aiders and abettors of the "great assassin," whether in the British ministry or in the foreign offices at Paris, Berlin and Vienna, as with a whip of scorpions. If English public opinion had strewn Lord Salisbury's path with thorns before its

It is sad to reflect that we have also before us the reverse of the picture in the six powers, who offer to the world the most conspicuous example of the reverse, and present to us a luge body, animated, or rather, tenanted, by a feeble heart. We have them before us, it is literally true, a David facing six Goliaths.

He declares that in taking the stand she has Greece confers a great and positive benefit upon Europe; that she is justified n refusing such a solution as the expulsion of the Greek troops from Crete and their replacement by the Turkish battalions that did the fiendish work of the massacre in Armenia. He believes with Greece, that the least she could accept, or that Europe should allow, would be Cretan autonomy under Greek auspices with nominal Turkish suzerainty. Greece has made it impossible to palter with this question as we paltered with the blood-stained question of Armeaia. She has extricated it from the meshes of diplomacy and placed it on the order of the day for definitive solution."

Finally, Mr. Gladstone refuses to accent he idea that Greece is to be energed and punished. He says, "I hardly like to sully the page on which I write by the mention of an alternative so detestable." And again: "Let it be borne in mind that in this unhappy business all alone, under cover of the 'concert of Europe,' power and speech have been the monopoly of the governments and their organs, while the people have been shut out. . . I do not believe there is a European people whose judgment, could it be had, would ordain or tolerate the infliction of punishment upon Greece for the good deed she has recently performed."

sacres. He writes:

The Armentan massacres, indiciously interpersed with intervals of breathing time, investignessed in their scale and in the intensity and diversity of their wickedness all modern, if not all historical experience. All this was done under the eyes of six powers, who were represented by their amiassadors, and who thought their feetle verblage a sufficient counterpoise to the instruments of death, shame and torture, provided if in framing it they all chimsed in with one another. Growing in confidence with each successive trainph of licesles over words, and having exhausted in Armena crery expedient of deliberate and wholesale wickedness, the suitan, whom I have not scrupted to call the Great Assassin, recollected that he had not yet reached his climax. It yet remained to show to the powers and their ambassachers, under their own eyes and within the hearing of their own eyes and which are the own eyes and within the hearing of their own eyes and which are the eyes and which are the eyes and which are the eyes and which eyes are the eyes are within the hearing of their own eyes and which eyes and which eyes are which eyes and which eyes are which eyes and which e This magnificent emanation from one of be greatest statesmen of the century must produce a profound impression throughout Europe. As we have hinted it may lead to the downfall of the Tory English ministry; it may sound the signal for a violent runture of the concert: it cannot fail to make serious trouble in regard to current relations between Great Britain and Germany, and the friction may extend to those with Russia. It presumably is certain to bring results of some

> The last act of the Territorial Assembly of Arizona as it was adjourning on Thurslay was to pass the following resolution: Resolved. That the bests interests of the erritory require an immediate change in rritory require

> The governor now in office is one Benjaruin T. Franklin, formerly of Missouri-a Democrat appointed last spring by Presilent Cleveland. The Arizona legislature isists of two houses-council and assen bly. In the former there are nine Deme crats and three Republicans; in the latter twenty-one Democrats and three Republicans. Under the circumstances the part ing compliment to Mr. Franklin cannot be explained away on party grounds, and it is evident that the serious charges araiusl him now pending in the Interior Department should have immediate consideration.

The New York Sun thinks that all appropriations growing out of the civil war should be grouped together in one bill to be termed "the Civil War Appropriation Bill." This till should read:

An act making appropriations for pur-poses connected with the civil war. I. For pensions for injury received or disease contracted in the service and in line of duty, \$60,000,000. For pensions under the Dependent don act of 1890, the injury or disease l'ension act of 1890, the injury or disease ant having been contracted in the service, but the pensions arising simply out of a service of innety days, \$81,000,000. 111. For special pension tills passed in violation of existing law, and to please the constituents of individual members of longress, \$1,000,000. IV. For pensions to deserters, ex-Con-cederates, and bounty jumpers, \$1,000,-100.

This seems to us an amazingly good idea

Has Senator Kyle joined the Republicans? The Republican Senatorial nominee in Kentucky does not drink, smoke, play cards, or bet on the races. No wonder he never had a show.

It is pointed out that the responsibility of being consul general to Havana might cool off Field Marshal Murat Halstead. It s a risky thing to try, but perhaps it is worth while.

of the President to treat all Ohio appointees in the same way. Some of the inauguration stands still stand. Why?

Col. Hay is credited to the District of

Columbia, and perhaps It Is the intention

Lives Lost in a Storm. Berlin, March 19 - High winds and sever buil storms prevailed throughout the greater part of Germany last night, doing a great deal of damage in many places Several lives were lost and many per-

Content. lown the brae the northwind blaws Scattering leaves that wither; are we naught for wind or snaws, We has ance antiher. Osie by the ingleside, Springtime sweet and winter-tide: Fu' content we'd blithely bide, Jean an' I thegither.

were injured.

Storms are drifting doon the brae, A' sae cauld and dreame, Matters not sae lang's I hae Jeanie for my dearle. Cosie by the ingle-nook, She wi' wark, mysel' wi' book, Never farther wad I look, L. LAMPHREY. THE LIFE WORK OF ROBERT FITZSIMMONS

Mr. Robert Fitzsimmons, the new puglisticchamplon, announces his permanent retirement from the prize-ring in a statement which ought to, and doubtless will, interest and instruct about eight Americans out of every ten who read newspapers. Mr. Fitzsimmons observes :

"My determination to retire from the prize-ring forever will not be broken by the attempt of several fighters to make me re-I am content to stand upon my record as it exists today and let others do pattle for the honors I relinquish. The satisfaction of having defeated Corbett is suffcient for me, and I prefer to be known hereafter as the retired, undefeated middleweight and heavyweight champlon of the world.

Fitzsimmons' occount of the great fight s superb. "I recall," he remarked on Wednesday evening, "the color of Corbett's face at the beginning of the tenth round. it was never rosy at its best, and when it turned ashed gray and the lips became set winked at Martin Julian and nodded my

head with an 'I've got-him air.' "In the eleventh round my wife was be yond control, apparently, and kept calling to me to whip him, to be careful and not let him hit me. It have learned since then that many people believed she was discon-certing me, but every time I heard her voice I hit Corbett to show her that I was istening. His face grew paler and taler in the twelfth and he tried to rally. His espiration was shorter than mine, and twice when I exposed myself to invite him n I found that his most violent smushes were without force.

"I put my lips close to his cheek when we clinched and whispered: 'Well, Jim, I am going to lick you, now. That's what I am going to do, Jim. I am going to lick you. I have got to.

"'Yes, you will,' he replied, the words choking in his throat."

When we broke away I searched for an opening, but, fearing that I would keep my word, he was a little cautious. As the gong sounded at the close I whispered going sounded at the close I whispered again 'Pretty soon, now' and before a minute and a half expired in the four-teenth I kepe my promise. There was never a better coacher at the ringside than I had with me on that day. I heard every word she said, and it perved my arm and strengthened my eye. I don't think I will ever forget the expression on Cornett's face as he sank slowly to the floor, just as I put it on to his chin. The iris of the eye ompletely disappeared, and the white portion looked like an egg shell against an ashen skin. I never saw so much agony in a face before. He heard every count as it came slowly from the lips of the referee and each time he struggled to rise. His left hand pressed against his side, clutched his quivering flesh convulsively, but the trick was done too well, and the last number found him a helpless and whipped man, His recovery, too late for his cause, must have been sudden, for the next moment I saw him, with arms uplifted and his face enraged, rush upon me. But that was yes terday. It is all over now, the vanquished has gone to his home, and I will soon go to

"When I look back over the years of hardship and opposition that I have plowed through, I wonder that I have been able to stand it. Sometimes I am surprised that I find myself a fighter oday. When I was a boy in New Zealand, there were few lads more devoted, i dustrious or more domestic than L. My mother was all to me that a mother should be to her son, and on the Sabbath I went to the Sunday school, sung from he hymn book to the little church organ, and knew my catechism. One day, beause I had learned my Bible lesson better than another scholar, he became incensed at my knowledge and nearly pulled my ear from its socket. Strange enough, the only one who falled to give me protection was the superintendent, and I left the

Through force of habit when the seventh day came round, no matter how wear was through having worked at the forge the previous six, I walked over to little campel alone and hid myself in a convenient place outside where I could hear the chant of the choir and say my ins moved when the Epistles were said and I added my voice to the Lord's Prayer. one day they found me and asked me t felt myself an outcast from the congregation and my car still tingled with the as sault of weeks before. I had all the modesty and reticence of a boy still at his mother's apron strings, but my broad nack, my wonderful constitution and pow erful arms craved something more than the inactivity of the town where I lived and the humdrum life I wasleading. How it all came about is difficult for me to say. Just what took me into my first fight I do not know, but I remember that won. At that time it was a trivial affair, but the passion grew. I became more successful and ran the gantlet to the

championship of the world, where I find myself today. "No one knows better than myself how much harder the battle to preserve honor was than the war at arms. Had not the incident in the Sunday school occurred, I might today be the rector of that parish r I might have followed in that path laid down by early teachings and become a conservative business man and a respected resident of the town. I think more of those days than I can tell in words, but for or thing I shall ever feel grateful, and that is my ability to determine the difference between right and wrong. The prizefighting epoch of my life has been fraught with ups and downs. No, on thinking it over, I have never been down.

Fitz laughed at this joke and pinched his wife's cheek.

"Anyhow," he continued, "it was a tough game. I need not recall to the pub he mind the misfortunes that it is aware of, for the things I have passed through are not yet forgotten. Since the fight I have had many telegrams of a congratulatory character that have made me feel deeply the necessity for carrying myself the same as I have done before. If there is a change in the Bob Fitzstamons of old am not aware of it. The only difference I can discern in the exuberance which naturally rises from success and removes all doubt. I want to be thought of by my friends as they have always thought of ne, and my enemies can think as they

The next question which arises is who is the champion today? I hardly feel like answering it myself. Perhaps it is best for all the claimants to begin the battle again. Let them fight for it as I have fought; let them win it as I have won. I have no choice, but I hope my successo will fight as squarely as I have tried to

President to Visit New York. New York, March 19. - Mayor Strong announced today that President McKinley, Vice President Hobart, the Cabinet. Major Gen. Miles and several members of the matic corps at Washington had accepted invitations to be present on April 27 at the Grant monument dedication

The thirty-eighth annual oratorical contest of St. John's College was held last evening, and despite the unfavorable weather was attended by a large au-dience. The contest was a departure from the heretofore forensic oration, all the subjects being treated in the style of essay.

WILL ACT FOR VENEZUELA. Mr. W. L. Scruggs Appointed Agent

for the Southern Republic. The interesting news came from Vene zuela last night that Hon. William L. Scroggs, of Georgia, but for years a resident of this city, has been informally notified of his appointment by that republic as its agent with full powers beore the board of arbitration to decide the boundary line between British Guiana and Venezuela.

The forther interesting fact was ascertained that Mr. Scruggs has been asked to appoint a lawyer from this country to present the case of Venezuela, and that Mr. Scruggs has selected Senator Morgan of Alabama, who has, however, not yet been informed of that fact. The formal appointment of Mr. Scruggs

will be received in due time. The publication of the fact has been held over pending the ratification by the Venezuelan house and senate of the treaty of arbitration between Great Britain and that country, which ratification may possibly be executed today or Monday. The first draft of the treaty sent to the

Venezuelan Congress was in English only. A copy in Spanish was found to be neces-sary. This latter was prepared here, and time was lost, as the Congress met on February 20. The English copy in Venezuela was, however, immediately translated, and the opinion of members tested to such an extent that there is a certainty of the ratiication at the early date mentioned.

The Venezuelans have signified their estre to have Chief Justice Fuller as their representative on the board, but it understood that President McKinley will appoint Justice Brewer largely on account of his intimate knowledge of the matter in dispute, derived as president of the Venezuelan Boundary Cor The early acceptance of the treaty by Venezuela makes likely a prompt accept ance by Parliament, and it is therefore probable that the sittings of the board of rbitration may be commenced at Paris in May or the early part of June.

President Crespo has made the appoint nent of Mr. Scruggs in consideration of the fact that Mr. Scruggs was largely, if not solely, instrumental, in bringing about he circumstances which led to the appointment of the Venezuelan boundary comission. It is certain that the message of President Cleveland on the boundary ques tion followed very closely a visit made to him at Woodley, by Mr. Scruggs, who was then acting for the South American re-

CONTESTED ELECTION CASES. Official Notices of Nine Have Beer Filed with Clerk McDowell.

Mr. McDowell, clerk of the House, hav up to this time received official notice of nine contested election cases. Some twenty more are expected, but, as the law requires the testimony to accompany the case when filed, it may be some time before they are all in. The cases filed are as follows:

M. F. Aldrich vs. Thomas S. Plowman.

Fourth Alabama district. Gratton B Crowvs. Oscar M. Underwood. Ninth Alabama district. J. S. Willis vs. L. Irving Hardy, First Del-

aware district. M. Godfrey Hunter vs. John S. Rhea, Third Kentucky district. Cornelius J. Jones vs. Thomas C. Cutchngs. Third Mississippi distrct.

Eugene B. Travis vs. William L. Ward, Sixteenth New York district. M S. Vanderberg vs. Thomas H. Tongue,

First Oregon district R. A. Wise vs. William A. Young, Second Virginia district. R. T. Thorp vs. Sydney P. Epes. Fourth Virginia district.

John R. Brown vs. Claude A. Swanson. Fifth Virginia district.

LUCKY MEN OF IOWA. The Congressional Delegation

Agrees Upon Several Candid. tes. The Iowa Republican delegation in Congress has agreed to recommend the fol-lowing for federal positions in Iowa, in accordance with the suggestion of the

President to State delegations: George M. Christian, of Grinnell, marshal for the southern judical district. Lewis Miles, district attorney for the southern district; John M. Kimball, of Muscatine, collector of internal revenue for the southern district: H. G. McMillan, of Rock Rapids, district attorney for the northern district; Edward Knott, of Waverly, marshal for the northern district; J. W. Patterson, of Line county, collector of internal revenue for the northern district.

CIVIL WAR THREATENED.

A Conflict Between "White Caps" and Citizens Imminent.

Knoxville, Tenn., March 19.-News from Sevierville, where trouble was expected ast night, is very meager. The place is thirty-five miles from Knoxville and all vires have been cut. The streams are swollen badly, which cuts off almost com-

pletely all communication. The United States mul carrier left there at an early hour this morning and states that the jail where the three murderers are confined is heavily guarded and pickets are posted all around the town. Between three and four hundred men left this morning from Jefferson county to ssist the officers.

The whitecap faction, friends of the men a jail, are collecting their forces all over the country and trouble is still expected.

HE WAS HEAVILY INSURED.

A Comparatively Poor Man Dies from Strychnine Poisoning.

Louisville, Kv., March 19 .- M. W. John on, a tobacco grower of Paint Lick, died very suddenly in December, 1896. death aroused the suspicion of the companies that had insured his life, and an investigation followed. Representatives of these companies found that Johnson was comparatively a poor man and lived in a cabin near Paint Lick. The body was exhumed and an analysis of the stomach revealed enough strychnine to have caused Johnson had taken out policies in various companies aggregating \$100, The family is about to bring soft to recover the amount due and it is expected that a sensation will be brought to light as the companies will contest

WILL NOT INTERFERE.

Gov. Bradley Decides That Jackson and Walling Must Hang.

Frankfort, Ky., March 19.-Gov. Bradle) has again decided not to interfere with the sentence of the court in the cases against Scott Jackson and Alonzo Walling, and the execution of both will take place tomorrow. He publicly announced his final determinaion in the case after carefully reading the confessions of the two men for a second time and studying over the records in the case until 3 o'clock this morning.

PINGREE IS NOT MAYOR.

Michigan's Governor Cannot Longe

Serve as Detroit's Executive. Lansing, Mich., March 19.-The supreourt of Michigan decided today that the office of mayor of Detroit became vacant when Hazen S. Pingree took the oath of office as governor of Michigan on Janu A new election must be held to elect a new mayor for Detroit.

THE FIRST SHARP SKIRMISH WOODWARD

Stone remarked "that one is sufficient." Mr. Bailey of Texas closed the debate for the opposition. He said that four years ago a Presidential election had been be ing upon the tariff question. Congress was hen called in extraordinary session to deal with the money question. Last year the Presidential election turned upon the money question, and Congress was now called to deal with the tariff question. "It seems to me, ' he said, "in view of these facts, that the authorities are not ready or willing to execute the decrees registered

by the people in Presidential elections. '
Speaking for the minority, Mr. Baile said the passage of the bill would not be antagonized by fillipostering opposition 'Knowing that we cannot prevent its pas tage, we feel it to be the best policy from our standpoint, that you should pass it speedity. If it shall accomplish what you claim for it, the people should not be deprived of the benefits that are to flow from it. If it should not prove to be what is anticipated for it, the sooner it will be re pealed and the people relieved of its unjust exactions."

The debate was closed by Mr. Dingley,

who said that Mr. Bailey's speech carried him back to a similar occasion in the House four or five years ago. There were precisely the same prophecies from the same desk and in the same tone as that used today. Gentlemen had player the role of prophets and the country was much wiser now than it was four or five years ago. (Applause.) What is the situation presented today? Following the lead of gentlemen on the other side listening to their promises, the country had faced a constant deficit in the revenues. Since the first of July, 1893, ithad amounted to more than \$200,000,000 an average of \$50,000,000 a year. This sum has been borrowed on bonds, which the people are still paying interest on We are assured that this deficiency continue throughout the next fiscal year

continue throughout the next fiscal year at the rate of \$45,000,000.
"In this exigency," concluded Mr. Dingley, "Congress has been convened in extraordinary session. A full has been framed to increase the revenues so as to meet the expenditures of the Government. In the face of that, importations are being made in large quantities of wool, which is now on the free list, and upon waits t is proposed to lay a duty; and also o other articles. This works a deprecitino in the revenues of the Government at the rate of two millions a week, and turning it into the pockets of private in-dividuals. Every desire and every interest demand that we should act promptly

"The question is, shall we delay in this work or proceed properly with the pub-ic business? The rule is right and proper, and not without precedent. In view of the necessities of the altontion I hope that the entlemen on this side will not fail to do applause)

The resolution was agreed to-179 to 132. The vote was on party lines, the Republicans voting for the resolution and all others ugainst it, except Mr. Howard of Alabama, who was recorded in the affirma

This being settled at Henderson of Iowa. eported a resolution providing for the assage of the appropriation bills which failed at the last session of Congress, in this order: The sundry civil, general deficieny. Agricultural and Indian. The resointion allowed forty minutes' debate on each bill, the bills to be read in extenso. A sharp denate occurred upon this rule also. In the course of it Mr. De Armond referred to the fact that the sundry civil bill contains an appropriation for a soldiers' home at Danville, the home of Mr. Can non, chairman of the late Appropriations Committee Others who antagonized the measure were Messrs, McMillin, Holman, Dearmond, Handy, Miers, Fearson, and Cox The burden of their objection was that the proposed plan of procedure was entirely an known and unwarranted, and that the House should not appropriate \$72,000,000 with only four hours' debate - half a nullion

a minute. It was pointed out that new member

would vote in the dark Mr. Cannon of Elinois closed the discus sion on the resolution, and in the course of his speech partisan feeling ran high and there was much excitement. He said the sundry civil bill, which had met the criticism of the gentleman from Missouri (Mr. De Armond), "who never did know any thing about the bill, and never would know anything about it," excepting the river and harbor items, was the best that had passed Congress in twenty years. The river and harboritems, however, were purto law, and the bill should be passed.

Mr. McMillin - You say the items of the bill are in pursuance of law. Is there any aw for the Soldiers' Home at Danville,

"Yes, there is. There is a law for the support of disabled soldiers," was the re-

"In the homes already provided for them," rejoined Mr. McMillin "Gentlemen say this is an extradordinary

proceeding," said Mr. Cannon, later, "well, this is an extraordinary session, and the last Administration was an extraordinary Administration. (Extraordinary laughter and applause by Republicans.) It found the country on the hights of presperity, and left it in the deep ruts of damnation. (Laughter.) The people mistrusted it, and last fall said right about face. Now new methods are to be put into execution."

Continuing, he urged Republicans to see this rule through, or they might be com pelled to stay here till dog days. On the vote Mr. McMillin demanded the

yeas and nays. Mr. Henderson protested that this was not keeping faith. He said the Democrats had agreed when given ad ditional time, not to make delays. "I made no promises," said Mr. McMillin.
"All right: we'll know next time," replied Gen. Henderson, impatiently, "I de-

mand the yeas and nays, too; all up And then was the unusual spectacle of all nembers present demanding the record of their votes. The result was the passage of the res-

lution by 173 yeas to 116 pays. Messrs Pearson and Linney, North Carolina Re-publicans, voted in the opposition.

Mr. Cannon asked the House to sit through without recess till the sundry civil bill and the deficiency bill were

read and passed under the rule. This would keep them till 10 o'clock. After it had been read, the sundry civil. carrying \$33,147,551, was passed as in the Fifty-fourth Congress, by 157 years

to 73 navs. The deficiency till was settled in less time than expected. It passed a little after 8 o'clock and the House adjourned.

British Steamer Disabled. London, March 19 - The Belgian steame riestand, Capt. Nickels, from New York. March 10, for Antwerp, passed the Lizard this morning. She signaled that in lati-tude 50 north, longitude 20 west, she had

Hocken, from New Orleans, February 28 and Newport News; March 4, for Manches er, in a disabled condition Selfridge in Rome. Rome, March 19.—Rear Admiral Thomas O. Selfridge, commanding the United States Meditteranean squadron, has arrived here, and today he paid a visit to

Admiral Brin, Italian minister of marine

Admiral Selfridge was accompanied by his

side, Licut. J. J. Hunker, and his secre-

tary, Mr. Russell

ussed the British steamer Velleda, Capt.

and LOTHROP.

10th, 11th and F Sts. N. W.

Muslin Underwear.

The early spring special sale will be continued today. Attention is called to seven items at 50c, each, which represent the best intrinsic values possible to name at the price:

Good Muslin Long Skirts, ruffle of em-broidery or plain tucked ruffle; tape at walst. Each. 500 Good Muslin Short Skirts, umbrella shape, ruffle of embrodery, French back, tage at waist. Each. 500

Cambric Corset Covers, Ve or low neck; rimmed with fine embroidery. Each. 500

Special.

25 dozen Black Satteen Skirts, with 1, 2 or 3 ruffles, good length and width, French back, fast black.

50c. EACH.

A Corset Special.

Today 25 dozen Ventilating Corsets,

Made of strong, lightweight, net-like material that launders well.

39¢ THE PAIR. Regular price, 50c.

New Shoes for Children.

Many of the spring styles for boys and girls are now in, including both tan and black. Popular prices pre-

thildren's New Dark Tan Goat Button hoes, round toe. Sizes 6 to 8. Per 81.35 8izes 8 1-2 to 10 1-2 Per pair \$1.35 8izes 11 to 2 Per pair \$2.00 Sizes 81-2 to 10 rer pair \$2.00 LRtle Boys New Black Calf Bals and Russet Goat Sizes 81-2 to 131-2 C D, and E lasts. Per pair \$1.35 Chalters New Bark Tan Hand-turn Bals and Button Shows. Sizes 6 to 8. C, D and lasts Per pair.....

New loys.

New Toys arriving almost daily. The staple sorts

always in stock. The New Rug Dolls, each 150
The New Punde, "Cuba Libre," each 100
The New Bulloon Toys, each 250
The New Magic Hox, each 500 Roller Skates, pair,

Special lot of Nickel Bicycle Lamps,

95C EACH.

Saturday's Pure Food List.

Hotel and Boarding-house Keepers and Private Families can save a penny or so on nearly every article bought in our Canned Goods Department. We quote in part:

Quaker Oats or Pettijonn's Food, per package of Friends' Oats, per pkg 96 Gream of Wheat Breakfast Food per pkg 140 Germea Breakfast Food per pkg 140 Germea Breakfast Food per pkg 150 Pearl Hominy Grils, per 5-lb pkg 120 Shredded Cered Coffee, per pkg 200 Plymouth Rock or Knox 's Geintine 160 Swansdown Fibered Codfish, per pkg 86 Pene Egg Noodles, per pkg 150 Duggan's Burkwheelt, per pkg 56 Hone-midle Apple Jelly, per glass 120 Crosse & Binckwell's Janus, per jar 200 Celery Salad, per bottle 150 Mrs. Johnson's Sweet Mixed Pickles, per hottle 150 Mrs. Johnson's Sweet Mixed Pickles, per hottle 70 Spanish Queen Olives Large bottle 250 Armour's Laundry Soap, per 6 bars 250 W. & L. Pure White Soap, per 8 bars. 250 Goldene Washing Fowder, per 9 pkgs. 250 Palmetto Blue, per 4 box 36 Naphey's Pure Phila Lard, 5-lb pail, 450 Roston Baked Beans, tomato sauce, per can 100 Thurber's Asparagus Tips, per an 256 Alaska Salmon, per 2 can 256 Alaska Salmon, per 2 can 256 Alaska Salmon, per 2 can 256 Alaska Salmon, per 2 cans 256 Fairtank's Cottolene, 5-10, pair 150
Boston Baked Beans, tornato sauce, per can 100
Thurber's Asparagus Tips, per can 250
Alaska Salmon, per 2 cans 250
Alaska Salmon, per 2 cans 250
Armour's Potted Ham or Tongue, pr can 50
imported Sardines, per can 100
Anderson's Assorted Jams, per can 100
Anderson's Assorted Jams, per can 100
Maryland Sugar Corn, per can 70
Maine Sugar Corn, per can 100
Walnut Hill Tornatoes, per can 100
Walnut Hill Tornatoes, per can 100
New Jersey Solid Mean Tornatoes, per can 100
New Jersey Solid Mean Tornatoes, per can 100
Sheiver Silver Irand Peas, per can 100
Sheiver Silver Irand Peas, per can 100
Spring House Silved Peas, per can 100
California Lemon Cling Peaches, per can 100
California Lemon Cling Peaches, per can 100
California Lemon Cling Peaches, per can 150
California Lemon Cling Peaches, per can 150
California Bartlett Pears, per can 150
Stuffernia Bartlett Pears, per can 150
Stuffernia Bartlett Pears, per can 150

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